

TOP SECRET

T00975A004300290001-2

25X1

9 February 1959

25X1
Copy No. C 63

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



25X1
DOCUMENT NO. Q1
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. X
1. DECLASSIFIED
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C
NEXT REVIEW DATE: 2010
AUTH: HP 70-2
DATE: 4482 REVIEWER:

25X1



25X1

25X1

State Dept. review completed

TOP SECRET

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

9 February 1959

DAILY BRIEF

25X1
25X1
25X1
OK
11 Geneva talks: Soviet pressure on the United States and Britain for an unequivocal response to the USSR's demands for a permanent test-cessation agreement suggests that Moscow is preparing the record in anticipation of an early break-off. The Soviet delegate said on 6 February that the talks are deadlocked and warned that the delegates may part "in a few days" without being able to submit reports to their governments because the Western powers have failed to present their full position.

25X1
OK
USSR - Communist China: Premiers Khrushchev and Chou En-lai on 7 February signed an agreement under which the Soviet Union will supply China with 78 heavy industrial enterprises worth five billion rubles (\$1.25 billion at the official rate), according to a press report. The Chinese will pay for these projects with commodity exports, just as they are paying for at least 156 "aid" projects the Soviet Union is already helping them build. Although considerations of military aid and political support are cause enough for the recent Chinese backdown on ideological claims, Moscow may have used the economic-assistance issue as another lever to hasten Peiping's retreat.

25X1

OK

Yugoslavia-USSR: Tito's recent extension of his impending visit to the UAR later this month and the inclusion of Greece in his itinerary will probably cause a further intensification of his current dispute with the bloc. He probably will be in Damascus on 21 February for the celebration of the first anniversary of the founding of the UAR. A display of unity between Tito and Nasir on this occasion will strengthen Moscow's belief that Tito is promoting current differences between Cairo and Moscow. The USSR also is likely to be concerned about possible discussions during the Yugoslav leader's visit to Athens on ways to strengthen the Balkan Pact.

25X1

No

USSR-India: The previously postponed visit of Soviet President Voroshilov to India has been announced by Moscow for late February. The trip apparently will not include a visit to Nepal returning King Mahendra's June 1958 visit to the USSR, despite reported recent Soviet pressure on the Nepal Government for such a visit. While the Soviet head of state's visit to India will be largely for ceremonial purposes, the USSR will probably attempt to use the visit to reap propaganda gains from Soviet aid programs such as the Bhilai steel plant, which was formally opened on 4 February.

25X1

25X1

25X1

No

Iran-USSR: Iranian Court Minister Ala' has advised Ambassador Wailes that the Shah, who is also informing the British, now has decided to sign the bilateral defense agreement with the US. Ala also stated that the Shah had seen a Soviet delegation and that the USSR had agreed to proceed with a nonaggression pact on Iran's original terms, provided Iran did not sign the US agreement. These terms reportedly provide that the Soviet Union cease hostile propaganda against Iran and that Iran not permit foreign bases on its territory. According to Ala, the Shah told the Soviet delegation he would consider their offer. The Shah feels the Soviet Union would not go ahead with the pact if Iran signed the US agreement, but Ala indicated that Iran would like to conclude both agreements. Ambassador Wailes told Ala he

25X1

9 Feb 59

DAILY BRIEF

ii

25X1

25X1 25X1

25X1

[redacted] was authorized to sign the bilateral defense agreement provided Iran did not conclude the Soviet nonaggression pact, but he agreed to submit this question to Washington. [redacted]

25X6

III. THE WEST

OK

Austria: A concerted effort by official and nonofficial Austrian elements to persuade the cabinet to ban the Communist-front World Youth Festival scheduled for Vienna in late July has apparently failed. Since there is strong public opposition to the festival and since it is being actively boycotted by all non-Communist youth groups, there is a growing possibility of extensive disturbances during the festival.

25X1

9 Feb 59

DAILY BRIEF

iv

25X1

I. THE COMMUNIST BLOC

USSR Preparing Record for Possible Breakoff at Geneva

The Soviet Foreign Ministry statement on 8 February demanding an unequivocal Anglo-American response to Moscow's insistence on a permanent unconditional test-cessation agreement, in combination with recent Soviet moves at Geneva, suggests that Moscow is preparing the record in anticipation of an early breakoff of negotiations. The statement's detailed criticisms of the Western position on the key issues of duration of the treaty and voting procedures in the control commission were designed to present the USSR's stand in the most favorable light.

On 6 February chief Soviet delegate Tsarapkin said the conference was deadlocked and warned that the delegates may part "in a few days" without being able to submit a report to their governments because the Western powers have failed to present their full position. Tsarapkin criticized the "piecemeal" methods used by the United States and Britain in introducing their draft articles.

Other recent Soviet statements also suggest that the USSR is preparing its position for a breakoff. On 22 January Moscow charged officially that failure to reach agreement on the duration question was not only blocking progress of the negotiations but was making the talks "senseless." On 30 January, after introducing a draft article which would give veto rights to the three nuclear powers on the control commission, Tsarapkin criticized the US and Britain for withholding their "long-promised" proposal on duration. Then, in an unusual move which suggested preparation for a showdown, he summarized for the record the USSR's over-all position at the talks. Tsarapkin charged on 5 February that a recent State Department press release criticizing Soviet insistence on veto rights had distorted the Soviet position and had prepared the ground for a conference break.

On the same day, Khrushchev warned in his final speech to the 21st party congress that the USSR would "never agree" to allowing

the Western powers, under cover of inspection, to violate the sovereignty of the USSR. He charged that the United States and Britain apparently intend to "drag things out" at Geneva while they prepare public opinion for disruption of the negotiations.

As a final move before a breakoff, the Soviet delegate may propose that the nuclear-test issue be discussed at any future high-level East-West conference.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Soviet Union and Communist China Sign New Economic Agreement

Premiers Khrushchev and Chou En-lai on 7 February signed an agreement under which the Soviet Union will supply China with 78 heavy industrial enterprises worth five billion rubles (\$1.25 billion at the official rate, which overvalues the ruble). These enterprises will include chemical, coal, oil, and metallurgical plants as well as electric-power plants.

China will pay for these projects with exports, just as it is paying for at least 156 "aid" projects--worth more than \$2 billion--the Soviet Union is already helping to construct. Most of the original projects are either finished or under construction, and Peiping and Moscow probably agree that China's economy is ready for another large injection of Soviet assistance to further its Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62).

Although considerations of military aid and political support give sufficient cause for the Chinese backdown on ideological claims, Moscow may have used the issue of economic aid as another lever to hasten Peiping's retreat. The Chinese Communists have recently been effusive in their praise of the USSR as a model for economic development, and on 6 February Foreign Minister Chen Yi said that Soviet technical specialists brought valuable "political" as well as economic and scientific knowledge at a time when they were badly needed at home to help with the Soviet Seven-Year Plan.

25X1

25X1

25X1

Tito's Middle East Tour to Add Fuel to Bloc-Yugoslav Dispute

The decision to extend considerably Tito's forthcoming visit to the UAR late this month and to add Greece to his itinerary will probably result in a further intensification of his current dispute with the bloc. Tito will probably be Nasir's guest at the 21 February celebrations in Damascus on the first anniversary of the founding of the UAR. Such a show of unity at this time is likely to cause more concern in Moscow than was the case last summer when the two met in Yugoslavia on the eve of the Iraqi revolution. The Soviet Union has charged that Tito has been instrumental in promoting current differences between Cairo and Moscow.

Tito's visit to Greece in March is cited as being unofficial, but the present rapport between Belgrade and Athens makes official talks likely. Should the current talks between the Greeks and Turks on the subject of Cyprus prove successful, the Balkan Pact will probably be discussed during Tito's stay in Greece. Athens has recently indicated a desire to strengthen the pact--which Khrushchev attacked in his speech to the 21st party congress--if the Cyprus issue is settled. The Yugoslavs have repeatedly expressed a desire to get the pact "back on the track"--to them it is an important manifestation of active coexistence--and they should be receptive to any Greek initiative.

Belgrade has responded sharply to attacks on Yugoslavia in Khrushchev's closing speech and in the Soviet party congress resolution, calling them "rude interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia." Moreover, Soviet presidium member Mukhittdinov's criticism of Belgrade's policy of friendship with Afro-Asian countries was labeled by a Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman as "uncalled-for and impermissible interference with Yugoslav foreign relations." The Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow told Ambassador Thompson on 5 February that it now was clear the dispute "had never been ideological, but was a question of Yugoslav independence!"

25X1

25X1

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt

III. THE WEST

Austrian Cabinet Declines Bid to Ban Communist-Front World Youth Festival

A concerted effort to persuade the Austrian Government to withdraw its permission for the Communist-front World Youth Festival to convene in Vienna next July apparently has failed.

25X1

25X1

[redacted] The only remaining possibility of preventing the Vienna meeting is to maneuver the preparatory committee itself into withdrawing.

It seems certain that the festival, which is expected to draw some 30,000 participants, will raise embarrassing problems for Austrian neutrality. There is strong public opposition to the meeting, and all of Austria's non-Communist youth groups are committed to countermeasures of one kind or another. Outside support for these groups and the large refugee population resident in Austria pose the danger of demonstrations and disturbances.

Chancellor Raab and other Austrian leaders who decided last year in favor of authorizing the festival were influenced both by monetary considerations and by the belief that exposure of Communist participants to Western influences would be desirable. The authorization was also in keeping with the appeasement tendencies evident in Vienna's foreign policy last year, however, and the government may fear that a ban at this late hour might provoke a sharp Soviet reaction. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

THE PRESIDENT**The Vice President**

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

Scientific Adviser to the President

Director of the Budget

Office of Defense and Civilian Mobilization

Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination

Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities

Special Assistant for Foreign Economic Policy

Executive Secretary, National Security Council

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration

The Counselor

Director, International Cooperation Administration

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

The Director, The Joint Staff

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Assistant to Secretary of Defense for Special Operations

Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army

Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy

Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Department of the Interior

The Secretary of the Interior

The Department of Commerce

The Secretary of Commerce

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

National Security Agency

The Director

National Indications Center

The Director

United States Information Agency

The Director

~~TOP SECRET~~

Approved For Release 2002/09/04 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004300290001-2

~~TOP SECRET~~

Approved For Release 2002/09/04 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004300290001-2